

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead.
BROADWAY THEATRE—A. B. Jones.
CARTON—The Young Men of New-York.
DAVEY THEATRE—The Young Men of New-York.
DOCKSTADT'S—The Young Men of New-York.
EDEN MUSIC—The Young Men of New-York.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Young Men of New-York.
HARRISON'S PARK THEATRE—The Young Men of New-York.
LYCEUM THEATRE—The Young Men of New-York.
MAISON SQUARE GARDEN—The Young Men of New-York.
MAISON SQUARE GARDEN—The Young Men of New-York.

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Business Notices.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The diplomatic correspondence over the Sackville incident was made public. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is on his way to America for the purpose of marrying Miss Endicott. Eight of the crew of the sunken steamer Saxmundham were rescued. The Parnell Commission resumed its sessions.
City and Suburban.—The election passed off quietly, few arrests and no disaster; Grant elected Mayor, and Tammany successful all around; Hewitt third in the race. The Yale football team defeated the Croscos, 28 to 0. Two trains came in collision on a Brooklyn elevated track at Myrtle and Hudson, a fireman was hurt and the passengers badly scared. Dock Commissioners Stark and David Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, died.
The Weather.—Indications for today: Light rain, clearing and decidedly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 58.

It takes a Democratic official to play such a dirty trick as Surveyor Beattie was guilty of yesterday. In assigning inspectors to duty for the day he took pains to arrange matters in such a way as to leave Democrats at leisure, while Republicans were kept busy throughout the hours for voting. These Republicans were thus disfranchised. It is by such devices that the virtuous Democratic party seeks to perpetuate its power.

The students of the Union Theological Seminary who wished to vote got their rights yesterday in spite of Democratic attempts at intimidation. It required the presence of a prominent Republican lawyer, however, to accomplish this result. Southern methods cannot be employed in this city with success. It was well that preparations had been made to meet the threatened trouble in this case. Otherwise, the franchise might have been denied to a considerable number of fully qualified citizens.

It is to the credit of New-Yorkers that they give a hearty welcome and generous support to such exhibitions as those of dogs and horses, which have become established features at the Madison Square Garden. This week is given up to the Horse Show, and the Garden is the centre of fashionable resort. Those who go see many things worth seeing, and going once is a strong inducement to going a second time. The horse is a noble animal, and here he is seen at his best. The judging is always interesting, and the competition for prizes is keen. As a mere money-making venture, there is no doubt that the Horse Show would be a success for more than six days.

No harm appears to have resulted from the fact that the election districts were so laid out that in some of them more than twice the legal number of voters were registered. So rapidly was the voting done yesterday that in some instances a rate of depositing ballots as high as 134 per hour was attained, and in the district where 1,017 citizens were registered 975 were enabled to vote. No one in this city was disfranchised by being left in the lines at 4 o'clock. The day in this neighborhood passed quietly and without marked disturbances. No matter how high political feeling may run in advance, the American people take the election itself with praiseworthy good sense.

The Salisbury-Sackville correspondence (as given out in London, and printed on the sixth page) furnishes a partial and inadequate explanation of what occurred previous to and in connection with the dismissal of the British Minister. There are some points that will attract special attention. It will be seen that Secretary Bayard asked for Lord Sackville's recall not because of his letter to Murchison, but because of a "newspaper interview"—presumably the interview with the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. Noteworthy also is the bad temper shown by Lord Sackville in his dispatches and in his letter of October 27. In a dispatch of October 31 he repudiated Mr. Bayard's statement of the reasons for the dismissal as an unjust attack on his (Sackville's) integrity. In his letter he goes so far as to charge that the California

letter which he answered was "concocted by a well-known firm in conjunction with the Republican Committee in New-York." Of course, Lord Sackville had not a particle of evidence to back up this assertion. But Mr. Bayard had told him that the letter was a "campaign trap," and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he got the cock-and-bull story about the "well-known firm" and the "Republican Committee" from the same source.

NEW-YORK AT MIDNIGHT.

The result in this State is not yet certain, but the prospect strongly favors a victory for Harrison and Morton. The plurality for Cleveland below the Harlem River, instead of the 80,000 or 85,000 confidently expected by Democrats, appears to be only about 70,000. Outside New-York and Kings counties the Republican gains have thus far been steady with each additional report of election districts. The proportion of those gains at the hour of writing is such that, if continued throughout the State, they would insure the victory of Harrison and Morton electors by a handsome plurality.

In New-York and Kings counties the plurality for Cleveland, with Kings complete and New-York nearly complete, appears to be not more than 67,000, and four years ago the plurality against Mr. Blaine in those counties was 58,793. The Democratic gain in these counties is therefore only about 9,000, but Republican gains of 7,719 have been reported, at the hour of writing, in precincts embracing about one-third of the remaining vote of the State. It is not necessary, in order to give the State to General Harrison, that the gains outside should continue in the same ratio. With similar gains throughout, the majority for Harrison in the State would exceed 12,000. But if the gains on two-thirds yet unreported of the vote outside of New-York and Kings should only equal the gain on the one-third reported, Harrison would still have a safe plurality.

Returns from other States justify the belief, at the hour of writing, that Harrison and Morton would have a majority of the electoral votes even without those of New-York. Connecticut is now believed to have chosen Harrison electors. The friends of General Harrison at the West confidently claim Indiana, though the returns are as yet necessarily incomplete. New-Jersey returns do not look favorable, but there is as yet no indication that any other Northern State has chosen Cleveland electors. With Indiana and Connecticut the Republican candidates would probably be elected, even though the results in this State should disappoint the hopes based upon returns thus far received.

There will be great rejoicing throughout the Union if this magnificent struggle in behalf of Protection and Loyalty has terminated in a victory so complete and decisive that no dispute about it can arise. Nor are there wanting, at this hour, reasons for the hope that a Republican President may be sustained, during the next two years, by a Republican House of Representatives.

THE ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.

It has been apparent from the outset of the campaign that the local issue in this State was surrounded with peculiar difficulties. Governor Hill had, by his course upon excise legislation, made it clear that it would be money in the pockets of the 85,000 saloon-keepers of the State to re-elect him, even if it cost a heavy price to do it. An organized movement began to bring this about many months before the Democratic Convention met. The successive stages of the conspiracy have been truthfully detailed in THE TRIBUNE, and we need not recount them now. This brought into being a great political force. In ordinary years every saloon is a political centre; but its activity was bound to be multiplied many times when the question at stake was one, literally, of dollars and cents to the saloon-keeper. In opposition to this new power, ramifying into every village in the State, there was, outside of the Republican party organization, only the sentiment of such Democrats as could separate themselves from their party, that the State should not be ruled by its worst classes. There is reason to believe that the number of these citizens was considerable, and the demonstrations on the part of the clergy were without precedent.

But the clergymen did not buy votes for Miller. The churches did not assess themselves large sums for his campaign expenses. There was no despotic organization at Mr. Miller's back commanding the services and pocket-books of a well-drilled army of 85,000 political workers who would stop at nothing to gain their ends. Thus Governor Hill had the advantage from the start. Then, too, he was fortunate in being able to hide behind the Presidential issue. After allowance has been made for all the dissidents, the fact remains that Governor Hill received the support of the bulk of his party, and was enabled by the peculiar influences at work for him to run ahead of his ticket. Many thousands of Democrats voted for him simply because he was the Democratic candidate, who would be ashamed to do as he has done. It is a new illustration of the familiar truth that there cannot be a Democratic party who do not support him.

At the hour of writing the indications are of a close vote upon Governor, and the result is not yet clear. Whatever the result may be, the Republican party will have nothing in its course to look back upon with regret. It took its stand upon a principle which it will not abandon, and it fought a brave and honorable fight. Warner Miller, its leader in this contest, emerges from it with a National reputation for courage, ability, and straightforward manliness. He aroused the conscience of the State. His arguments were not only with bribes. The relations of his canvass to the National ticket in this State were most important. There can be no doubt that his course in making Temperance the leading State issue brought many Prohibition voters back to the Republican party, and so helped the National ticket.

Whatever the result may be, he will always carry with him something which his competitor will never enjoy, either in office or out, the respect of those citizens of the State of New-York whose respect is worth having.

—1 a. m.—Since the above was put in type later returns seem to leave little hope of Mr. Miller's election.

THE LIAISON.

If there is anything in the law of averages, it was natural to expect that the new House of Representatives, elected yesterday, would be Republican. The turn of the Republicans had come, apparently. When the tidal wave of 1874 swept the House into the hands of the Democrats, their majority—in the XLVth Congress—was 69. In the next Congress, the XLVth, this majority fell all the way to 19. In the XLVth Congress it remained at the same figure. Then with the XLVth Congress, elected in 1880, the power went back to the Republicans, who obtained a majority of 11. Three Democratic Houses were followed by a Republican House. The disastrous

elections of 1882, when the Republican party was disorganized by factional quarrels and the assassination of Garfield, gave the House again to the Democrats by a large majority—75. In the XLIXth Congress this dropped a long way as before—to 89; and in the Lth Congress to 12. So that since 1882 the Democratic majority has been dwindling, just as it did in the years between 1874 and 1880, and now, if the precedent is to be followed out to its conclusion, the new House of Representatives, that of the Lst Congress, should be Republican.

There is good reason to believe that it is so. In the early returns the Presidential contest overshadows all others, of course, and it will be probably several days before the result in every Congressional District can be definitely known, but the indications thus far point to a good, effective Republican majority. This, with the Senate still controlled by the Republicans, would insure harmony of action between the two houses on the tariff, and be a guarantee of a wise and enlightened course upon every important interest bearing upon the welfare of the people. The complexion of the Senate cannot be accurately determined yet. The body now stands as follows: Republicans, 39; Democrats, 37. The terms of 26 Senators expire next March, who are equally divided between the two parties. One of the Republicans, Riddleberger, will be succeeded by a Democrat, Mr. Barbour, who has already been elected. If there is no other change politically the Senate will be a tie, and the new Vice-President will have the casting vote. But if the Republicans gain a Senator either in New-Jersey or West Virginia, their majority in the Senate will be maintained.

A SUBSIDY FOR NOTHING.

Intelligent citizens of the Dominion are anxious to ascertain what the \$15,000,000 recently voted to the Canadian Pacific was paid for. When the Government proposed this handsome railway subsidy it was supposed that the exclusive claims of the corporation to the right of way in Manitoba had been purchased. The people of that Province were in a state verging upon political insurrection on account of the refusal of the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Government to permit the construction of a competing railway to American territory. The guarantee of \$15,000,000 was apparently voted by the Canadian Parliament for the purpose of removing the difficulty connected with the question of monopoly. As the Canadian Pacific is resisting to this day the building of the Red River Valley road, and has stationed a large force of men at the proposed crossing to prevent active work by track-layers, the inference to be drawn is that the money went for nothing.

The renewal of this railway controversy will greatly increase the dissatisfaction already felt in the Dominion over the results of Government on wheels. In Manitoba the provincial population will consider itself to have been imposed upon by unscrupulous Ministers and railway sharks at Ottawa. The people want direct communications by competing lines with their nearest market in Minnesota, and these they are determined to have. If the Canadian Pacific, after receiving a guarantee for fifty years of the payment of \$15,000,000 of land grant bonds at 3-1-2 per cent, refuses to waive its monopoly right and continues to appeal to the courts and to obstruct the completion of the Red River Valley line, a powerful impulse will be imparted to the annexation movement, already strong in that section. Public opinion in the older Provinces in like manner will be embittered. The Treasury will have been plundered without the settlement of a vexatious controversy which is threatening to take one of the Provinces out of the Confederation.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

A German ironclad squadron has just bombarded an African village, with considerable damage to the flimsy dwellings of the natives, but no loss of life. Germany, in acting thus, is of course only doing what all other civilized powers have done themselves at some time. But it is curious that when uncivilized peoples adopt what is essentially the same policy, we are accustomed to cry out against their barbarism. When a white man wrongs or kills an Indian, the tribe of the latter think it perfectly fair to retaliate upon the next white man they encounter. In the South Seas, where the Islanders occasionally massacre a few white men, and have their villages shelled and their palm trees cut down in return, the quarrel is almost invariably opened by an assault or outrage—often kidnapping for the purpose of slavery—perpetrated by those maritime border ruffians who are known as "beach-combers." The beach-comber is a pirate, slaver and wrecker on a small scale. He is in what he calls the "black-bird" business, whenever an opening for that iniquitous traffic appears. He is the man who first wrongs the natives, but being "smart," he is seldom the man upon whom the vengeance of the injured falls.

Some innocent missionary, some honest trader, happens along soon after an outrage has been committed upon the Islanders, and they, not pausing to draw distinctions, attack and kill the unfortunate third party. Then the case looks black against them, and a man-of-war is ordered to the scene, and the usual bombardment ensues. Oddly enough, no government follows a course which is much more enlightened than that of the savages themselves. Sometimes a demand is made for the surrender of the actual murderers, but not always. Generally speaking, an attempt is made to punish the tribe, notwithstanding the fact that as a rule the tribe does not possess the power to make the surrender demanded. Often, however, the villages destroyed do not belong to the tribe whose members took the blind revenge complained of; and in these cases the injustice of the retaliation must inevitably appear ranker to the natives punished than native revenge can possibly do to white men. It is possible that this is one of the many obstacles which notoriously delay the civilization and especially the evangelization of savage races. They must, recently find it quite impossible to reconcile the teachings of the missionaries with the action of the governments to which the former belong. They are asked to believe that the white men do justice from religious motives. Their experience contradicts this assertion flatly.

Possibly there is no way of avoiding the course so generally followed by the great powers in dealing with undeveloped races. Certainly the great powers themselves, with all their advance, have not got beyond the policy of vicarious punishment in dealing with one another, and perhaps it is impracticable to maintain civilization in any other way. But if this be so, why should we persist in trying to teach savages a scheme of life which we ourselves find it impossible to follow? Why should we urge upon them an applied Christianity which for eighteen centuries has been too lofty and pure for the people of Christendom itself to put in practice? We will not say that there is hypocrisy in this, but certainly it is not consistent. As a matter of fact, all the weaker races melt and vanish when brought in contact with Western civilization. That is what happens, and there is no evidence to show that the more or less feeble protests which accentuate the process retard it in any way. It might be suggested that the maintenance even of a pretence of better things argues a certain uneasiness as to the moral status of the general policy; but since no such uneasiness prevents the steady working out of the policy, it may not unreasonably be asked what good can

result from upholding, side by side, the most hopelessly irreconcilable contradictions.

PRACTICAL GHOSTS.

A case is reported from Brownsville, Texas, the explanation of which implies that some ghosts are not only of a practical turn of mind, but also philanthropic. The ghost of commerce, so to speak, has lost credit on account of his persistent unpracticality. In revisiting the pale glimpses of the moon, he appears to have no more definite object than the terrifying of people who do not know him, who did not know him when he was alive, and who have no ambition to make his spectral acquaintance. As to the ghost of the spiritual sense, he notoriously confines himself to the most exasperating platitudes. But at Point Isabel there is a lighthouse which has been abolished, and recently the house of the late light-keeper has suffered mysterious nocturnal bombardments with shingle nails, of all things in the world—alternated with oyster shells and brickbats. All attempts to ascertain the source of this bombardment having failed completely, the supernatural has been fallen back upon, and a very picturesque little story is brought forward to account for the mysterious occurrences.

It is the seafaring residents of the Point who are responsible for the theory, which is as follows: The ancient mariners say that during the war the aforesaid light was put out by a light-keeper who was in league with a gang of wreckers, and that some vessel was thus misled and wrecked, and the crew all drowned. Now it is supposed to be the spirits of the drowned sailors that have been manifesting, through the purely mundane medium of shingle-nails, oyster shells, and brickbats, their disapproval of the abolition of the beacon, whose former extinction caused their untimely demise. There is, it must be admitted, a certain straightforward intelligibility about this hypothesis, which speaks volumes for the estimation in which the Point Isabel mariners hold the good sense of their deceased comrades. No doubt it would have been still more to the purpose if the spooks had bombarded the premises of the Lighthouse Board which ordered the Point Isabel light to be discontinued, but then, it will not do to expect too much from the ghosts of simple seafarers, who after all, if the theory is correct, have found the way to express their sentiments plainly enough.

Can nothing be done to make the Magwumps stay where they belong? Here they have been breaking out of the Democratic camp and supporting our Republican candidate for Governor, and behold, he is defeated, just as Davenport was. We carry the State for Harrison, whom they opposed, and lose it for Warner Miller, whom they supported. Hereafter, a nomination which there is any danger of their supporting is to be avoided like poison.

We are sorry to part with Mayor Hewitt. We wanted to replace him with a Republican, because we believe in and support the Republican party; because we had a good Republican candidate, and because we had Republican votes enough to elect him, if they could have been kept together. But to fail on Erhardt and say good-bye to Hewitt, too, is rough.

The 85,000 south of Harlem Bridge did not quite materialize. So far, Democratic calculations were out. Presently we shall see how far Republican calculations were sustained north of the Bridge.

Under President Harrison's Postmaster-General we shall have a decent mail service once more.

Good morning, President Harrison!

District-Attorney Fellows has a remarkable facility of displaying zeal at the wrong time. As soon as he learned on Monday that the Judges of the Supreme Court were too busy to give any time to the Court of Oyer and Terminer he suddenly woke up to the fact that he was ready to try some of the bribery cases. That is, he said it was a fact, but we take the liberty of expressing doubt on that point. We are prepared, however, to believe that whenever the courts are not in session or the judges are occupied with other matters, Colonel Fellows may be depended on to say that he is on the point of calling one or another of the bribery cases. That is the kind of man he is. That is the way he illustrates what it is to lead a simple Christian life before his fellow-men. This is the official which President Cleveland and Mayor Hewitt did their little best to foist on this community. How proud they must be of the results of their efforts!

There will not be so many pension vetoes under the next Administration.

Colonel Erhardt made a gallant fight. Present arms!

If we may judge from the specimens of Mr. Grant's epistolary efforts that were printed before election, the new Mayor won't write so many letters as the old.

Mayor Hewitt made that tremendous personal sacrifice all in vain. Sad, isn't it?

The retirement of School-Commissioner Wood is a matter of interest to the entire city. Mr. Wood has been a member of the Board of Education for a fifth of a century, and it may truly be said that he has been the most conspicuous member of the body. His school-house in the city is a familiar sight in every school-house in the city, and he will be missed by the scholars as if they had lost a personal friend. Mr. Wood has served the city honorably and willingly, and his part in the work of extending and enlarging our educational facilities will be long and gladly remembered.

He had never been west of Buffalo or south of Washington till destiny overtook him four years ago. Now that his Waterloo is here, he might travel with his supporter, Lord Sackville strange countries for to see.

There was no good day to remind defeated candidates that Thanksgiving is near.

There was more voting done yesterday in these United States than was ever seen before in the whole history of republican institutions. Let us hope that the counting was strictly proportioned to the voting.

If a casting vote is needed in the United States Senate, the indications are that Vice-President Levi P. Morton will be on hand to cast it.

There are some of our old friends who are always with us. Politics and Presidential elections make no difference with them. They know neither change nor diminution and seem likely to turn up at any moment. Take the venerable turtle, who makes his appearance with more or less regularity, bearing upon his back an inscription showing that in some bygone age some one in human form had made a prisoner of him and taken unwarrantable liberties with his shell. This turtle has, according to the latest reports, arrived in the neighborhood of Rondont. As usual, he is described as "crawling feebly across some logs." It is eminently proper that he should be feeble. That is one of the recognized earmarks of the story. A turtle that had undergone this experience and should appear in good health would violate all the proprieties. This specimen was picked up, and on his back was found the following inscription: "W. D. Whitaker, Aug. 10, 1771." Curiously enough, there was "an eccentric individual" of this name, who "many decades ago" owned a farm "on the Saugerties road" and one of his idiosyncrasies was to treat turtles in this way. Moreover, the appearance of the turtle in question indicated that he "had lived long in the land." His "caudal appendage" was "entirely worn away." His head and neck were "gray and wrinkled" and his legs (it is surprising that the reporter didn't say "limbs") were "covered with thick scales." This edition of the story is uncommonly

robust. In view of the incredulity with which these narratives are always received, why does not the finder of this alleged curiosity put it on exhibition in one of the Bowers museums? Seeing would be believing. Of course, it would be necessary to verify the autograph of "W. D. Whitaker, Aug. 10, 1771." If that can be done, the incredulous will easily be put to confusion.

"Brice and Gorman say that Cleveland will win hands down." So shouted our solemn neighbor, "The Herald," yesterday morning. It was as nearly right as could be expected. Cleveland's mode of winning was too up—that was all.

The election was as good-natured as the campaign—at least, in the North. It is a great thing to be good-natured.

It looks as if Mr. Cleveland had been remanded to innocuous desuetude; and as if not only the press but the country would receive the news with ghoulish glee.

Those who regret Mayor Hewitt's defeat may find consolation in the thought that the city has been spared the absolute disgrace of having "Mike" Murphy for sheriff. Mr. Hewitt was in bad company.

To the elected and defeated candidates: Nothing succeeds like success.

The retirement of the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell to private life by the aid of that most uncertain political quantity, the Hon. Barney Bourke, is not an insignificant result of yesterday's voting. Owing to his being blessed with a constituency that liked to vote early and often, "Tim" has been in office first, last, and pretty nearly all the time, for the past generation. He has adorned the Assembly, he has dignified the bench, and he has made Congress even more picturesque than it was before he entered it. We need not fear, however, that he will be lost to us. He will come up smiling—"Tim" will always smile—and in six months' time he will be the first friend of the very men whose well-sharpened knife now lingers fondly underneath his fifth rib.

Barney Bourke seems to have had the casting vote, Judge Campbell.

The over-ardent supporters of Mayor Hewitt have learned that the salvation of the city is not in any one man's hands.

To our friends, the enemy: Your desire to change the subject this morning is natural and proper. Well, there's the horse-show.

It is rumored that Texas went Democratic; likewise that Pennsylvania went Republican.

Every one will concur in the statement that Mrs. Cleveland has borne herself most gracefully during this campaign. She succeeded in keeping herself almost entirely out of the public view, and has evidently been anxious to shun the disagreeable notoriety and nauseating gush which pursued her during the first days of her tenancy of the White House. It is to be hoped that the turt-hunters and professional gushers will take the hint.

Something is lost mit Cognac.

One of the best judges of cutlery now engaged in American politics is the Hon. John Y. McKane. Is the County Democracy in the last ditch?

A new boom for the New-Orleans section of the New South is being worked up. "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" informs the lovers of old furniture that they will consult their interests by turning away from what New-England has to offer and coming to New-Orleans. "The Times-Democrat"—of course without intending to excite sectional animosities—argues that the old furniture of Down South is more distinguished than the old furniture of Down East. This is the way it talks:

The average immigrant to this colony in the early days was a better article than the New-England immigrant. He brought over more with him and kept on importing his furniture, china, etc., from France for a century or more, and, moreover, his esthetic and artistic taste was far more developed than that of the Puritan. Hence, we suggested the furniture of the old French colony as a more valuable deposit of antique furniture, plate and china in New-Orleans than in all New-England.

There isn't any politics in old furniture, but such remarks are calculated to make New-England throw an old chair or two—chairs that came off the Mayflower—at New-Orleans and to inquire if the peaceful pursuit of collecting old furniture cannot be indulged in without warring the bloody shirt. The New-Orleans immigrant "of better origin" than the New-England immigrant? "The esthetic and artistic taste" of the New-Orleans immigrant "more developed" than the Puritan's taste? This is not our quarrel, but we suggest that the best way to settle it would be to arrange for a competitive exhibition of the old furniture of the two sections, the umpireship to be lodged in a committee of New-Yorkers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court, has moved into his new house at Washington.

Word has come of the death of Madame Ledru Rollin.

Senor Castelar thinks the establishment of universal suffrage the most needed reform in Spain.

Mr. Francis Parkman has been compelled by poor health to retire from his office as Overseer of Harvard.

In the public library at Framingham Centre, Mass., there has been placed a bust of the late Major-General George H. Gordon, of the 24 Massachusetts Infantry. It was cut from Italian marble by Daniel C. French, of Concord. It is of life size, and represents General Gordon at the age of fifty, dressed in uniform coat, with a cloak thrown over his left shoulder. On the plinth are two laurel branches crossed, with the United States coat of arms at the intersection. The work cost about \$1,000, and it was paid for by members of his regiment and friends, and through the efforts of Charles A. Humphreys, the Unitarian clergyman at Framingham Centre.

On the pedestal, which is of San Domingo mahogany, are side tablets of bronze, which furnish the following facts connected with the career of General Gordon: "Born at Framingham, Mass., July 19, 1829. Moved to Framingham, 1829. Graduated at West Point, July 1, 1850. Served through the war with Mexico. Wounded at Cerro Gordo, April 17, 1847, and again at San Juan Bridge, Dec. 21, 1847. Served through the War of the Rebellion. Colonel 24 Massachusetts Infantry, Vol. 24, 1861. Brigadier-General, 2nd United States Volunteers, June 9, 1862. Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, April 9, 1863. Died at Framingham Aug. 30, 1876." On the tablet, and in bronze, is the inscription: "To thee, O Country," and also these lines from Lowell's commemorative ode:

"And these our brothers fought for her,
At life's dear peril wrought for her."
Carved in raised letters on the body of the pedestal appears the inscription: "George Henry Gordon."

"Long John" Wentworth took his seat in the House of Representatives December 4, 1843, and was not only the youngest, but the least experienced, of all the members, never having been at the capital of his State, nor seen any legislative body in session. His Congressional record embraced every crisis in the slavery agitation, beginning with the discussion respecting the propriety of annexing Texas, and ending with the adoption of the constitutional amendment establishing the equality of all persons before the law. His Illinois colleagues in the Senate and in the House were all new members. None of them, he thought, had ever seen Washington before, and he had but a passing acquaintance with two of them. He was, in view of his frontier residence, placed on the Committee on Territories, and was the only Northwestern member in it. He had to be the mouthpiece of all the settlements in the wilds of the great Western section. As the Indians had been his enemies, he had to assume the role of mediator and peacemaker between the two races. But on the ninth day, before any of his colleagues had seen him, he was informed by Senator Brewster that the latter intended that day to announce the death of Senator McIntosh, who had died in vacation, and as he lived in the same house as the latter, he must announce the death in the House. He had never seen Senator McIntosh, and knew but little of him, but he hurriedly gathered what information he could to make himself ready to speak on Senator Brewster's resolutions when they were transmitted from the Senate to the House. Thus his Congressional career began.

Lady Dudley has insured her life for \$500,000, for the benefit of her younger children.

Herr Julius Kouril has been contributing to the Austrian papers some interesting reminiscences of living Viennese composers, and especially of Johann Strauss, Karl Millocker, Karl Goldmark and Franz

von Suppe. The last-named is said to be the dearest of operatic managers. When he was under an engagement to write "Donna Juana" for the Kau Theatre, the anxious director one day called upon him and asked how the opera was getting on. It was then advertised to be produced in eight weeks' time. "Well, I have made a beginning," said Suppe; "I have just bought some music-paper," and he exhibited his purchase. He then proceeded to deliver the score in a fortnight. At the expiration of three weeks only the first act was ready to meet another stage. The second act was handed in from that time onward Suppe supplied the score at the rate of a page or two a day, and it was only on the occasion of the final rehearsal that a few notes of the production of the opera, that he brought with him the concluding number. He also disposed of the most popular numbers in "Faust" at the eleven-hour. At the last rehearsal of that opera, Johann the manager, suggested an addition to the third act, next day at noon, seven hours before the representation, Suppe appeared with the "Faust" march, which has since been played on every street-organ in Europe.

A new development is reported concerning the engagement between Princess Marguerite de Carlsruhe and Prince George, the second son of the King of Greece, an engagement that was at one time authoritatively announced and was afterward officially denied. It appears that negotiations for the betrothal had been begun favorably, when the Emperor of Germany interposed, and used his all-powerful influence to break off the match. It would not do for one of his sisters to have a French prince for a sister-in-law, and as the Duke of Sparta, Prince George must seek for a Sophia of Prussia. Prince George must seek for a Sophia of Prussia. The Princess Marguerite, his cousin, the Princess Amelia, the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, and now Duchess of Braganza and future Queen of Portugal, is an extremely pretty girl. She does not in the least resemble her cousin, who is a sparkling beauty with bright, vivacious blue eyes, but is a graceful blond, with soft blue eyes and a peculiarly sweet expression. She has a noble bearing, and is highly educated and very accomplished. Her great talent being for music, and that of her husband, the Duke of Braganza, is a lady of unusual intellect. She has avoided heretofore the education of her young daughters. The Princess Marguerite is just nineteen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The latest thing is said to be a Sunday-school Trust, the object of which is to prevent the children trading in Sunday-schools. When a Sunday-school is about to give a